WESTERN LUMINARY.

Printed and Published Weekly, by Thomas T. Skillman.—Terms, $2 in advance—$2 50 at the end of the year.

Vol. VIII.—No. 23. LEXINGTON, KY. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1831. Whole No. 386.

SLAVERY.

From the Commentator, November 15, 1831.

The Slave Trade,

As it is now carried on from other and distant parts of the union, to this state, is again receiving the consideration of the General Assembly. It is again proposed to put a stop to the further importation and increase here, of that description of property, for the mere purpose of traffic and speculation. It is rather an exciting topic—it has proved so whenever it has been introduced into either house of the Legislature. It is one too, of deep interest to the country; for an intelligent people comprehend its importance.

The bill upon this subject, now before the House of Representatives, and in which some progress has been made, is similar to that of the last session; and declares, in substance, that no individual who may be brought into this state, after the first of June next, shall be held, or recognised, as a slave—except those who may be brought, for their own use, and not for sale, by emigrants coming and residing here, and the servants of travellers journeying into or through the state.—The effect of this act, it is conceived, would be, to enable any colored person who may be brought into this country as a slave and as merchandise, to sue for and recover his freedom.

It seems, however, to introduce *no new principle* into our civil or criminal code. It merely goes to change the form, not the substance, of existing laws; and to provide for their better execution, by a different, not a heavier penalty.

So far back as the year 1798, the importation of a slave from any foreign country, or of a slave who had been brought into another part of the union from a foreign country, was made a penal offence, by the law of our state, subjecting the importer to a fine of *three hundred dollars*. This act has never been repealed.

1815, it was enacted in so many words, that "no slave, or slaves should be imported into this commonwealth," with such exceptions only as the Constitution requires should be made. For the violation of this law, the importer is liable to a fine of *six hundred dollars*—neither more nor less; and every person buying, or selling any slave so imported, is liable to a fine of *two hundred dollars*. These penalties are to be imposed by indictment, and paid into *the Treasury*. And here is the great defect in the law. No man has any personal interest in causing its execution; all choose to avoid the odium of becoming *informers;* for, in consequence of a prejudice, which we have imbibed from foreign ancestors, who lived under arbitrary and tyrannical laws, *the common informer*—who, in a republican government, of just and equal laws, made for the common good, *should* be looked upon as a public benefactor—is, in truth and in fact, a detested character. The Treasury has probably never received a single dollar from this source, though thousands and thousands of slaves have been imported contrary to the prohition.

Hence the state has been long subject to the imputation of tolerating *an abominable traffic, beneficial* to those only of *our citizens*—if citizens they may be called, who do not hesitate to trample down the most salutary laws with the feet of dissolute and banished slaves—*ruinous* to the best interests of the great body of the people.

It is now perhaps five years, since efforts began to be made in the Legislature, to repeal the sleeping statutes just mentioned, and substitute other forms, which by presenting a personal motive for their execution, would become operative and efficient. At first the bills, presented with this view, met with but a cold reception; but each returning session has brought to the cause new friends and new strength; until, at the last session, we think it was, a bill like that now in progress, received as many votes in its favor, as there were against it—and failed upon an equal division of the house.

The policy of the measure, which has long numbered among its warm advocates, a numerous body of the most philanthropic and pious of our patriots, has continued, we learn, *to gain favor among the people at large.*

The events of the last year have furnished the friends of the proposed reform with some new and powerful arguments.

The census of our state, as well as of the other states of the union, has been taken, and the following striking results, among others, are now before us:

The white population of this State, in 1830		518,678
The free blacks	4,816	
The slaves,	165,350	
		170,166
In 1820, according to the census then taken:		
The white population was		434,826
The free blacks	2,759	
The slaves	126,722	
		129,491

Thus, the *gain* of our *white population*, in the course of the last ten years, has been 83,852—equal to about *nineteen per cent.* While we have added to our black population 40,675 souls—an increase of more than *thirty-one per cent.*

Of free negroes, it is worthy of note—the detested *cast, have nearly doubled* in the last ten years.

How is this remarkable difference in the rate of increase, to be accounted for? Is our climate more congenial to the health, the longevity, or the natural increase of *the African*, than of the European race? Is this part of our country better suited to the *habits* of the black man, than it is to those of the white man? No—no such thing will be pretended. There is probably, no part of the continent, where the white man can endure the labors of the field more days in the year than he can here, or where the heat of summer is less oppressive to the out-of-doors laborer.

It is because our white men—our free laboring population, the bone and sinew of the state, our dependence in war, the main source of our prosperity in peace, *are leaving us* in crowds—migrating westward; while *slaves* are filling up their their vacant places—black slaves, the inert and sluggish consumers of the products of a luxuriant soil, with the dissolute outcasts which constitute the importations of the dealers in human flesh. It is painful to think of the crowds of emigrants, which throng our principal highways, moving westward, every fall; to see them, with their equipages, passing through the streets of this our capital, in close and constant succession, from morn till night, bearing with them their full share of the moveable property of the country; much more than their due proportion, according to numbers, of the productive industry, and a still greater share of the enterprize and public spirit of the commonwealth. And it is painful, it is distressing, to reflect upon the awful, the alarming extent, to which their places are filled up, with fresh imported negroes! desperadoes, whose defects of moral sense nature, and habit have more than compensated in superior physical powers, who have been sold abroad, that they might be banished for their crimes, coming here, in squads of dozens, clanking the heavy iron chains with which they are strung together; *human beings* emaciated and in tatters, sold, and dragged away from their families, that profligate masters might pay their debts; *mothers*, way-worn, and sorrowing for little children left behind; *children*, suffering for the want of maternal care—*misery*, in short, in all the forms, which the sundering of those bound together by nature's ties, can produce!

The bloody, appalling events, which have recently taken place in the lower part of Virginia; the movements and rumors of risings, which have filled North-Carolina and the whole South with horror and dismay, are pregnant with serious consequences, and fraught with solemn warnings to us. For the present, justly confident in our superior numbers, we sleep quietly in our beds. But with a slave population *increasing nearly twice as fast as the whites*, how long will it be before our situation will become as critical as theirs? This is to be looked to prospectively. The direct and immediate effect, which the late events in the south may have upon us, require immediate attention, and should be immediately and effectually guarded against. An anxiety to get rid of the most abandoned and desperate of the slaves, must be strongly felt in that region. A reduction of prices, for that description at least, will be the natural consequence. The temptation to purchase will be irresistable to those who buy for this market. They will be poured in upon us, unless some means can be devised to prevent their introduction—something more effectual than the present lifeless statute.

Yet past experience forbids us to expect, that any bill for that purpose can be carried through the Legislature, without a strenuous opposition. So numerous are the classes who profit, or think they profit, directly or indirectly, by this unhallowed commerce, that they alone are enabled to array an opposition of no inconsiderable strength. And it is not unnatural, that they should imagine, that what seems to be for their individual advantage, must redound to the common benefit. But is it so? Let the condition of Ohio and of Indiana, and their prospects, as contrasted with our actual condition and our prospects, answer the question. Slavery, we shall be told, is an *evil*, which has been entailed upon us by the unlucky policy of our ancestors; and from which we have no power now to extricate ourselves, without producing still greater evils, in another form, and a still greater amount of human suffering. This may be true. But *we can do much* to palliate, and check the growth of the enormity. And if we send down the inherited curse to posterity, *with unnecessary increase and aggravation*, we shall be without justification, or excuse.

In the Legislature, the arguments which have been chiefly relied upon, in opposition to all measures of the character of that now under consideration, have been drawn from the constitution:—"The general assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the slaves so emancipated"—"nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously made to him." These clauses are supposed to forbid the passage of any bill with such a penalty as this contains. But this is not a bill *for the emancipation of slaves*. Such is not its object. It proposes to take no man's property for public use—certainly not in the sense contemplated by the latter clause of the constitution. The bill, if passed, will emancipate no slave which any man holds, or may hereafter lawfully acquire. Its utmost extent is to provide, that, after a certain future day, no man shall bring slaves here for sale; and should any presume so to bring them, in violation of this prohibition, he shall find no law here to protect the right of property, which he may have acquired, contrary to the law of nature, by virtue of the *local law* of a *foreign state.*

Viewed as the deprivation of property acquired, and lawfully held here, still the deprivation is but the infliction of a penalty. And can it be, that the sage men who framed the constitution, by the authority of a sagacious people, have allowed to the Legislature the power to take away the money, or the land, or to cut off the ears, of the violator of the laws, or to confine him to hard labor during life, by way of penalty; and yet have said that they shall not *take away his slave*, by way of penalty. Emancipation is not the object of this act. Emancipation comes not from the passage, or continued existence of the law; it only follows as the consequence of its violation—a violation which cannot take place, "without the consent of the owners" of slaves who, availing themselves of the act, may obtain their freedom; and which owners, should be deemed, *by the act of importation for sale*, to have given *their consent* to such emancipation. The power of the Legislature in the infliction of penalties prospectively, is wholly unrestrained—so the fines be not excessive, nor the punishments cruel, and the lawless may as well be reached through their slaves, as at any other point.

The constitution of the *United States* guaranties private property to its rightful owner, as effectually as the State constitution does:—"nor shall private property be taken for public use, with just compensation." Yet the man who should dare to import a cargo of slaves, from any foreign country, to any landing place in the Union, would forfeit, and lose, not only his slaves, but the vessel in which they came and every thing belonging to it—and *his own life* besides. Nay, even a package of merchandise, imported and landed without the duties being first paid or secured, would be forfeited, and the proceeds applied to public use, and to the use of the informer. Yet no man ever thought of denouncing these forfeiture laws as unconstitutional, because they take private property for public uses, without just compensation.

But positively, the General Assembly "have FULL POWER TO PREVENT slaves being brought into this state as merchandise." So says the constitution, in the same article, and in a clause *subsequent* to that which prohibits emancipation. May they not then, resort to any, and to every measure, which they, in their wisdom, may deem necessary to effect the *prevention*. They are the judges of the means necessary to effectuate the object; and if they shall have been taught by experience, that nothing short of emancipation, by way of penalty, in such cases, will enforce obedience to the law, they seem to have the *"full power"* to resort even to that.

These hints in relation to the supposed unconstitutionality of the bill, must suffice on our part. It was not our purpose to enter upon an elaborate argument upon the constitutional question. That has been done, heretofore, with good effect, upon the floor of the House of Representatives; and the question will be there again duly discussed, no doubt, should the occasion require it. The former judges of the Court of Appeals, in their individual capacities, are understood to have approved these bills—finding nothing in them in conflict with the constitution; and some of the ablest jurists in the country, presenting their views and arguments at large, in the public prints, have come to the same conclusion.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Western Luminary.

American Tract Society.

NO. 2.

In a previous article respecting the Origin and Character of this Society's Principal Series of Tracts, I presented a sketch of the subjects on which they treat; a list of the Authors, so far as known, and the Committee have felt at liberty to publish them; the results of information substantiating the authenticity of the Narrative Tracts, particularly three, which some have accounted fictitious: viz. The *Dairyman's Daughter, History of Thomas Mann*, and *Poor Sarah;* together with a request from the committee, for the preparation, by competent hands, of new Authentic Narrative Tracts.

Besides the 265 duodecimo Tracts in English, above referred to, this Society has stereotyped and published 46 Tracts in German, 40 in French, 29 in Spanish, 2 in Italian, and 5 in Welsh, with 4 Broadsheets in French, Spanish, and Italian, and 12 Handbills in Welsh, making in all 137 publications in *Foreign languages.*

The above Tracts are sold at the rate of 15 pages for one cent, each cover being counted as 4 pages.

The Society has also published 95 Evangelical, instructive and entertaining *Children's Tracts*, in 5 distinct Series, from 16 pages 48mo. to 48 pages 18mo., and in price from 1-2 cent to 3 cents each, with 6 Broad-sheets at 1-2 cent each, and 54 religious Handbills and 3 Cards, each price 1 mill.

Besides the Society's 6 Annual Reports, its Monthly Tract Magazine, the Christian Almanac published annually, and Watts' Divine and Moral Songs 32mo., it has issued, in addition to the above, the following

BOUND VOLUMES, &c.

	pp.	size	cts	ex. b'ng.
Eight Tracts Vols. with Index to the set,	400	12mo.	44	75
Same Tracts in 24 vols.	133	12mo.	25	
Vol. I. German,	400	12mo	44	
Children's Tracts, Series I.,	356	48mo.	15	
" Series II. III.	256	32mo.	18	
" Series IV. V.	250	18mo.	18	
Doddridge's Rise and Progress,	280	12mo.	36½	50
Ditto Calf, Extra,				87½
Baxter's Saint's Rest.	272	12mo.	37½	50
Ditto Calf, Extra,				87½
Christian Reader, for Schools,	400	12mo.	44	
Boatswain's Mate.	122	12mo.	25	
Burder's Twelve Sermons to the Aged,	148	12mo.	10	
Life of Newton,	120	12mo.	8	
Do. of Leighton,	64	12mo.	4	
Do. of Swartz,	93	12mo.	4	
Persuasives to Early Piety,	360	18mo.	32	62½
Ditto half-bound in Calf,			50	
Ditto *abridged*	256	24mo.	25	44

POCKET MANUALS, *suitable for new-year presents.*

	pp.	size	cts.	pocket-book bind'g.
Daily Texts, containing a Scripture Text and verse of a hymn for each day in the year	128	64mo.	12½	31
Diary, being Daily Texts interleaved with ruled paper for memorandums, &c	128	64mo.	13	37½
Daily Food for Christians, being a text, a verse of a hymn, and a Scripture promise for each day in the year. [The texts in this are unlike those in the Daily Texts.]	192	64mo.	12½	31
Dew Drops, containing a Text for each day in the year	128	128mo.	8	22
Gems of Sacred Poetry	256	64mo.	18	37½
Mason's Crumbs from the Master's Table	176	64mo.	12½	31

The above lists comprize in all no less than 578 distinct publications, all of which, except the 6 broadsheets in English and the 3 cards, are stereotyped.

Publications in the Press, &c.

The Society has now in the Press *Family Hymns*, being 300 Devotional, Evangelical Hymns, adapted for use in the Family and the Closet.—It is stereotyping Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, in a neat 18mo. from a recent edition of the Religious Tract Society in London, with which great pains have been taken to render it a correct reprint of the original work; embracing the Author's marginal index and scripture references, with a brief sketch of his life, and a number of engravings. The Society has also in progress Baxter's *Call to the Unconverted*, which will be issued as soon as the subscription for perpetuating it is filled up.

The *prices* of all the Society's publications are systematically arranged, with the intention, that the whole amount received for such as are sold, shall equal, and only equal, the whole amount expended in issuing them.

Divine Blessing on the Society's Publications.

It is the *sole* object of this Institution, through the blessing of the Holy Spirit, to reclaim perishing men from the dominion of sin, bring them, by Evangelical repentance and faith, to embrace a crucified Redeemer, and promote their growth in holiness, till their imperfect services on earth shall be exchanged for the praises and the bliss of heaven. And perhaps no publications, excepting the Bible, have been so signally blessed in the promotion of this one grand object, for which every disciple of Christ, in imitation of his Master, is bound to live. There is satisfactory evidence concerning a number of the Tracts, in particular instances which have been reported to Tract Societies from creditable sources, and published, that they have each been the means of bringing *some hundreds* of souls to Christ. The Annual Reports of the American and London Religious Tract Societies, their Tract Magazines, and other religious publications, contain a mass of evidence of this kind, which cannot but give joy to every child of God, and doubtless gives far greater joy to the angels in heaven, and to Him who was once the Atoning Sacrifice and is now the great Advocate and Intercessor. Whoever would love this cause, because God is blessing it in extending the Redeemer's kingdom, will, by a careful attention to the facts contained in the above mentioned documents, and to the sources from which they come, find evidence, the authenticity of which unbelief only can question, and the fullness and abundance of which will not merely satisfy the doubting, devoted Christian, but cause his heart to swell with gratitude to God, tears of joy to suffuse his cheeks, and praise and thanksgiving to burst from his lips.

I cannot close this Number without *entreating* all who have an interest at the throne of grace, earnestly to supplicate the continued and still more extended influence of the Holy Spirit to descend on the Society's publications, that heaven may resound with unnumbered voices, which shall ascribe, through the instrumentality of this Society, salvation "unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood," "for ever and ever."

W. A. H

[BY REQUEST.]

Ninth Annual Report of the Scott County Bible Society.

At a period fruitful in events, tending to the rapid spread of Immanuel's kingdom in the world, it is with devout adoration and praise that the managers of the Scott county Bible Society would desire to congratulate the friends of the Bible, on the success with which a kind and overruling Providence has crowned their labours during the past year. Although this society, on account of the lingering apathy of many who run well for a while, and the difficulty of procuring exploring agents, has not been amongst the foremost to accomplish the first great object for which it was established, yet the Managers have reason to praise God, that they are now enabled to report, that they have supplied with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, every destitute family in Scott County, who could be prevailed on to accept of the same, either by purchase or as a gratuitous bestowment. Agreeably to promise, as mentioned in the last annual report, the Rev. James D. Black has completed the labors of the county as exploring agent. During the labours for the present year, he found 93 families destitute out of 352. Sold 71 Bibles, and gave away 21 Ditto. Sold 7 Testaments and gave away 6 Ditto. Add the number supplied the present year to those supplied in 1830 and it will appear that out of 1071 families, he has found 240 of them destitute of the Bible. And still add the number supplied by other agents as shown by documents in the possession of the Society, and it will appear that the whole number of destitute families supplied since October 1829 by exploring agents, is 310; and in addition to these, a considerable number of families have been supplied by local agents and other citizens of the county—but the exact number it would be difficult to ascertain. The present condition of the funds of the Society appears to be as follows:

Cash in the hands of the Treasurer for Bibles sold and contributions,	$10 75
Cash contributed by the Female Bible Society in Georgetown,	12 00
Amount due the Society for Bibles and Testaments sold on credit by exploring agent,	87 31¼

The debts due by the Society are as follows:

For Bibles and Testaments purchased at the Lexington Depository,	$48 25
Due exploring agent,	14 75

The present managers would still recommend a continued perseverance in the perpetuation of the Institution. In a few years to come, there will doubtless be an increasing necessity for a resupply: and besides, let it not be forgotten that in the struggling infancy of this Institution, the parent society at the City of New-York, made to this, several generous donations in books, for which it has, as yet, received nothing in return. Let it also be recollected, that before that Institution lies a wide field calling loudly for the continuation of its benevolent labours; and that it is greatly dependant on the auxiliaries for means.

The managers would now close this Report, by congratulating the Society on the result of their labours, and especially those members who, in the midst of declension and discouragement, have stood firm to their purpose. To have accomplished their covenant engagements, in relation to a work of benevolence and piety, as made when the institution was first organized, will doubtless afford to pious minds, the most pleasant and pleasurable recollections. They will experience none of those remorseful feelings which should inhabit the bosoms of others who, after pledging their labors of benevolence, in behalf of the Bible, have not only become careless in regard to the prosperity of the Institution, but have wholly abandoned its operations. On the contrary, those who have piously persevered will not only enjoy the approbation of their own consciences, but will hold in happy prospect the ultimate plaudit of their God, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Note.—The money on hand has been paid over to the exploring agent since this report was written, to discharge the above debts as far as it will go;—also $11 25 has been collected since, reducing the debt due by the Society to $30; while it has owing to it $87 31¼ as above, for Bibles and Testaments sold on credit.—*Baptist Chronicle.*

A Party Man.

A party man is seldom an agreeable companion. His theory is so narrow, and his creed so small, that like his shoes, they seem made for his exclusive use. He is amazed that any one should doubt the accuracy of his system, because he is satisfied with it. His judgment is biased, and resembles a pair of scales, of which the beam is forever awry. General society is so imperfect, he cannot endure it; and in the investigation of its laws, his aim is, not to enjoy that which is right, but exult over that which is wrong. He fares, therefore, as a certain countryman did, who took the trouble of extracting the husks from a bushel of wheat: he has the chaff for himself. He surveys creation through the medium of a contracted vision, and is apt to forget that he is not the only man who has a claim upon the bounty of the skies. He pities people who differ from his persuasion, and wonders how it is that others dream of being right. He revolves in a circle of which the centre is himself. Those who are squeezed in with him are the lucky few; all without are nothing, if not something worse. Unused to much thinking, and too impatient to pursue it, petty purposes, and a kind of pin's head policy are all he compasses. His cause appears great, because he will look at no other. A maggot in a nut might come to the same conclusion, and for a similar reason, because he has a maggot mind. He is struck with the degeneracy of all around. People, too, are so ignorant. And if wisdom should die with him, matters, he is sure, would be worse. In these sweeping censures he never suspects the prejudices of his own mind; though they produce a jaundiced yellowness on all he inspects. Of this every body is sensible but himself. They smile at his folly, and were it not that he flies off at a tangent, some charitable person might undertake to undeceive him. He expects, after death, to go to heaven. It is devoutly to be hoped he may. That, he thinks is a place just large enough to contain himself, and those who subscribe to his opinions.

How to Ruin Children.

"I have seldom known a man," says one whom Dr. Edwards quotes as a distinguished observer, "bring up his children to the enjoyment of a property acquired by traffic in ardent spirits, without having one or more of them die drunkards. The father of *that man*, said a fellow-passenger, as we met a man whose countenance indicated that he was a drunkard, made a great estate by selling spirits. He died and left it to his children, and five out of six of them are now drunkards."

Let the manufacturers and dealers, who traffic in alcohol, look at this, and then go aside for an hour and think of the prospects of *their* children. —*Christian Journal.*

Temperance.

In the city of Boston, with only about 60,000 inhabitants, there were, the last year, 630 persons licensed by the government to sell ardent spirits.* If each has only 10 customers a day, it would make 6,960 who daily use it. And if each spends only ten cents a day, it would amount to $251,950 a year.

In the four cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, containing only about 500,000 inhabitants, more than 6,000 persons are licensed by the government to sell ardent spirits, and thus to be accessary to the ruin of their fellow-men. If they have daily 10 customers each, and they each spend for this poison only 10 cents, it would be more than $6,000 a day, or more than $2,196,000 a year. More than 6,000 men—more than one in twenty of all the men over twenty-one years of age—are, for a little money, licensed to carry on a trade which is proved by a vast accumulation of facts, to be among the greatest curses which have come upon the human family; which has caused a loss to the people of the U. States of more than $90,000,000 a year; and brought down more than 30,000 persons to an untimely grave. And this is continued after it is proved, by the experience of more than a million of persons, that men in all kinds of business are better without the use of it; and those who profess to be good men are furnishing it to all who will purchase, and thus assist to perpetuate this mighty ruin down to the end of the world.—*Report of American Temperance Society for* 1831.

*More than 1 to every 22 men, over twenty-one years of age, make it their business to induce men to buy.

Mr. King at Athens.

The Missionary Herald for the present month contains extracts from the Journal of Mr. King, as far as May 1831. His cheerful reception at Athens, and the prosperity that has attended him thus far in fulfilling his benevolent commission will be very gratifying to the Association of Ladies, and other American Christians whose charities he bears. On his way to Athens, at the house of Dr. Korck in Syria, Mr. King had the happiness to fall in with Niketopios, and engage him as a teacher in one of the schools at Athens. Having before taught a school for girls at Athens he has the advantage of being known to the Athenians, besides being the best Lancasterian teacher to be found in Greece. With this acquisition Mr. King arrived at Athens on the 19th of April.

On the day of his arrival he had an interview with Dr. Anargyros, one of the most respectable Athenians there, and conversed with him with regard to opening a school.

He said—[in the words of the journal]—there was nothing to hinder it; that the Athenians would be rejoiced at it; and that he had just been trying to get up a school, and he had been that day with Mr. Grossius, (the Austrian Consul,) to look for a place. On learning this I called in the woman of the house, and made an agreement with her for her house for a school for one year, for which I am to pay 500 piastres, a little more than thirty-two dollars, and she is to make all necessary repairs. I also called again on Mr. Grossius, and asked his advice with regard to my proceedings; and he said he would be responsible that there would not be the least difficulty, and in case any thing should be said, he would even (he doubted not) get the seïchtar (the Turkish bey) to subscribe in aid of the school.

April 20. Went to see several houses, in order to find a place for a boys' school, but could find none. The Athenians offered me a vault, where they had formerly a school, but it did not please me. I thought, on the whole, that it would be best to admit to my school, for the present, both boys and girls; and when the number is considerable, then divide, and have two separate schools, one for boys and one for girls.

22. At a little past six in the morning, although the benches for the school were not yet all finished, children began to come in to have their names put on the catalogue. In a short time we had 24 on the catalogue.

Friendly Letter received by Mr. King from a Literary Society in Athens.

At the suggestion of one of its members, Mr. King addressed a letter to the Philo Muse Society of Athens, for the purpose of testing the feelings with which they might look on his labors. The following is the letter and reply.

"To the Philo Muse Society of Athens:

Gentlemen—You are aware of my intention, with regard to which I some time since, gave information, through the General Newspaper, as to a certain contribution made by a few females in my country for orphans. I have also received aid from other females in New-York and Philadelphia, for the purpose of establishing a school for girls, and lately I have received some aid from my friends and fellow-citizens for the establishment of a school wherever I may think proper, and I have thought of establishing both the one for females, and the other in your city. I hope, gentlemen, that you will concur in the design of my friends.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

JONAS KING.

Athens the 10—22 April, 1831."

In answer to this I received the following letter.

"Mr. Jonas King:

Your letter of the 10—22 instant has been received, in which you express to us the worthy design of establishing here a school of mutual instruction for girls through the aid of American females, who are friendly to Greece. We have, sir, a very lively impression of the good deeds, which the philanthropic nation of America has wrought for alleviating the sorrows of Greece. Now again, being the organ of the beneficence of those females friendly to our country, you have enkindled our feelings of gratitude towards your philanthropic nation.

"You, sir, especially, have been witness of those ills, which the Athenians in particular have suffered, in this struggle for the faith and their country. You know their present situation. In no way could the views of the females in America, friendly to Greece, be put in practice better than by the present. We believe, therefore, that you will find, on the part of the inhabitants, all necessary zeal; and you will certainly find us warm and zealous in laboring with you for the good success and progress of your good works.

"We take this opportunity to beg you to express to the females in your country, friendly to Greece, the deep gratitude of this Philo Muse Society.

"Athens the 14—26 April, 1831."

This letter was signed by seven members.

23. Mr. Grossius and Mr. Anargyros went with me to call on the seïchtar bey. Told him that I intended to build a house, and that I had opened a school. He replied that all was well, that there was nothing to hinder, and seemed very friendly.

Purchased a piece of land (a little more than an acre) for the purpose of building the school-house so long contemplated, for a school of a high order for females.

In the evening I reflected on all that had passed during the week, and since I left Syra, and felt that I had much reason to be grateful for the many mercies I had received during that time. In every thing which I have undertaken, the Lord has prospered me, and blessed be his name.

May 8. Sabbath. In the morning my scholars assembled at an early hour, and I expounded to them and others, who happened to be present, the 17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, but spoke more particularly on the nobleness of the Bereans, when compared with the Thessalonians, and drew a comparison between the Greeks, who receive the word of God, and the Latins, who reject it; and then I dwelt at large on the subject of St. Paul's visit to Athens, and preaching here, and the state of the Greeks at the time of his visit; compared St. Paul's address with the orations of Demosthenes; spoke of the great devotedness of the Greeks to their idols; then of the true God; and how wonderful it was, that they, so wise as they were, should not see that idols were nothing—that the mind of Pericles, and those who made the statues and temples, were more to be respected, than the statues and temples themselves. How much more, then, the Infinite Being, who created the mind of Pericles, and these celebrated artists, whose fame has come down to us from ages so far distant. I endeavored to show the folly of worshipping what the hands of men had made. Then I spoke of the unity, which ought to exist among all nations, being made of one blood; then of our duty to devote all our members, all our powers and faculties, to the service of him, in whom we live and move and have our being; then of the times of ignorance, in which the Greeks have now for a long time been living; that as they have now the gospel, in the language which all understand, it is their duty to study it; and finally I spoke of that tremendous day, when all will be judged according to the deeds done in the body.

Among those present, I observed one intelligent looking man, whose eyes were occasionally suffused with tears. After the service, he addressed me, and said, "I have many times visited Athens, but never with that satisfaction, which I have this day received." I then asked him if we were an Athenian? he replied, no. My teacher at this moment came up, and introduced him to me as Mr. Bentilos, formerly teacher of the Ancient Greek, in the Central School at Ægina. I then invited him to my room, and conversed for a long time with him on various religious subjects.

This is the first attempt I have made to preach, or speak publicly at Athens, and it really seemed to me, that the Lord was with my mouth, and with my heart. I felt, while speaking, an uncommon freedom of speech, and such a sense of divine things as seemed to bear down almost every thing earthly. All glory be to him, who sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb forever and ever. Truly God has blessed me in all that I have as yet undertaken to do at Athens.

On the succeeding Sabbath, Mr. K's. pupils amounted to 115; and about the last of May had reached to 176. A division of the school into male and female departments had become necessary. Or rather it was necessary to make two schools instead of one.

[From the Boston Recorder.]

Letter from Dr. Butler in the Georgia Penitentiary.

Georgia Penitentiary,
Oct. 16th, 1831.

MR. DAVID GREENE,—*Dear Sir,* On the 19th of last month, as you have already learned, I was brought to trial, and the next day sentenced to four years imprisonment in this place, at hard labor. I arrived here on the 23d. Since that time my health has generally been as good as I commonly enjoy. I have been able to labor every day, and hope I may continue to be, during my time of service. It would be a great trial to be afflicted with sickness here.

I have formerly been told, there was no need of my going to the penitentiary; and it was easy for me to avoid it, if I would; and some have even told me so since I have been here; others, I have been informed, have said the same. I would by no means compare myself with any of those mentioned below; but you will doubtless understand my meaning. Nehemiah might have gone into the temple, if he would. Shadrach and his companions might have worshipped the image of Babylon, if they would;—Daniel might have ceased to pray for a season, if he would.—But not to pursue this train of thought farther,—they could not conscientiously comply with these requirements. Others in similar circumstances could not conscientiously comply with such requirements. However easy it might appear to others, I could not conscientiously comply with requirements which would have kept me from this confinement. And now, dear sir, I have to say that through the goodness of God, I have yet had enough to support me; I have had even more than I anticipated. And I am led firmly to believe that any man contending for the rights of conscience and the liberty of spreading the gospel, will always find strength given him from above. Whilst in confinement I have many happy hours; some of the happiest of my life. I am also convinced, "that nothing is to be feared where the love of the Father is found; nothing is painful where the love of Christ is exhibited; nothing is sorrowful where the Holy Ghost distils its heavenly rejoicings."

Though I am in apparent distress, I am not cast down; though I am troubled I am not forsaken; and though my body is imprisoned, my soul is at full liberty. O this precious liberty of soul! it is of more value than liberty of body, than the society of the nearest and dearest friends, yea, it is of more value than life itself; the enjoyment of rubies and all the riches of the world are not to be compared with it. Here I find communion with God more precious than in any other place; for here it is the source of all my enjoyment. Being cut off from the various enjoyments of life, why is it not reasonable that there should be great additional enjoyment in God; even that enjoyment which will fill up the vacuity occasioned by the privation of other enjoyments. I hope I am and ever shall be thankful for the enjoyments of this place. I have religious books to read. I am confined by night in a building with fifty-eight others; we occupy two rooms connected together by a pair of stairs. I have worship every evening, when I read in the Bible, exhort, and sing, before prayer. Sometimes I am occupied for hours in answering questions on religious subjects. There are two or three of our number I have some hopes are really pious; though their fruits must decide their true state. Several have solemnly resolved to renounce their profanity and other acts of wickedness.

It is not too much to say, there is a religious feeling manifested by a number of prisoners. I hope we may be instrumental of good to these unfortunate convicts, I think we have generally their respect and confidence; and their acts of wickedness they studiously endeavor to conceal from us. Here I find the infidel, the universalist, and strange as it may seem, the self-righteous. One man came to me the other day after I had had conversation with him, and he had acknowledged his wickedness, and said: "I have one favor to ask of you; I have resolved to plead with God for forgiveness, and pray until I die; and I wish you to pray for me, as vile, wicked and wretched a creature as perhaps ever lived; your prayers may be of great service to me." A few days since, my family was well and the school in operation. Mr. Ross and Mr. Lavender had written to Mrs. Butler that they would supply her with any thing she needed. Mrs. Butler and the family were in good spirits, and things in operation as usual at the station.

Your obedient Servant,

ELIZUR BUTLER.

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1831.

Cincinnati Convention.

Many of our readers are doubtless looking with anxiety, for the result of the deliberations of the Cincinnati Convention. Through the politeness of one of the gentlemen connected with the office of "the Standard," who transmitted us a *proof sheet*, containing the result of the meeting, several days in advance of their day of publication, we are enabled to lay before our readers a connected view of the proceedings of the Convention up to the time of its final adjournment. The meeting was characterized by harmony and good feeling. It was adjourned on Wednesday last, having been in session little more than a week.

It will be perceived, that of the *forty-eight* Presbyteries in the valley of the Mississippi, *thirty-two* were represented in the Convention;—*twenty* by delegates, and *twelve* by letter;—leaving *sixteen* Presbyteries not heard from. Of these,

The 20 Presbyteries represented in Convention, were entitled to				70 votes
12	do.	do.	by letter	40 "
16	do.	not heard from		42 "

Thus, it will be seen, that there was a sufficient representation from the Presbyteries in the valley, to give a fair expression of the sentiments of the churches, in reference to the important subject concerning which the Convention was called to deliberate. The ultimate resolution of the Convention, recommending the churches to operate through the General Assembly's Board of Missions, passed by a vote of *seventy-six* to *fifteen*;—giving a majority of *sixty-one*. This result, concurred in by a majority of the whole Convention, so overwhelming, will, we hope, be satisfactory to the churches. Nothing should be permitted to impede the sacred cause of Missions. We anticipate the happiest results from this meeting. Having obtained a fair and full expression of the wishes of the churches in the west, respecting the organ through which they wish to conduct their Missionary operations, shall not a holy emulation be excited in this good cause; and renewed, and more vigorous efforts be made to carry the gospel to the destitute?

We learn, that, by a vote of the Convention, its proceedings are to be published, entire. The accounts we give to-day, we doubt not, are entirely correct, but so soon as we can procure a certified copy of the minutes, we shall lay it before our readers.

A Mistake Found Out.

The editor of the Alabama paper, from which we gave some extracts last week, has at length found out that his extracts from the *Westminster Confession of Faith*, are not contained in that work, and informs his readers, that in consequence of publishing the article from which we quoted, three subscribers had declined taking his paper any longer. At this we do not wonder. When the editor of a public journal is either so incompetent to the discharge of his duty, or so reckless of the opinion of the public, as gratuitously, and on his own authority, to publish, *verbatim*, as the religious belief of a respectable body of Christians, sentiments, which are not to be found in their formulary of religious doctrine, and which no one of them ever subscribed to, as correct, he must expect to meet with the disapprobation of his well informed subscribers.

The editor informs his readers, that if his dissent from *Calvinism* be a crime, "he has been guilty of it more than twenty-two years." If it were a crime, the length of time the editor had been in the commission of it, would, certainly, be a poor justification. But we do not wish to prescribe any creed for the editor of the Courtland Herald. All we wish is, that he would abstain from misrepresentation. Every individual who wishes to benefit society, ought to know, that the truth finds enemies enough, when stated in its purity and simplicity.

In his second article, the editor informs his readers, as a piece of intelligence, that, "The Rev. Mr. Skillman, editor of the "Western Luminary," confesses that he, and the Presbyterians in general, as a body, have adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith; and has pledged himself to defend them."

We never desired our belief of the truth of the doctrines contained in the Westminster Confession of Faith,—and, by the way, the publisher of the Luminary is not a clergyman—to be kept secret; nor that our paper is devoted, mainly, to the dissemination of those doctrines. Nor do we fear the result of any impartial investigation of their Scriptural authority. But we must ever protest against that practice,—we are sorry to say, but too common,—of attributing sentiments to the Presbyterian Church, which she has never professed to believe.

The Reform Bill.

The celebrated *Reform Bill*, which has so long engrossed the attention of the British Parliament, and been the theme of discussion the most able and intensely interesting, has, at length, after passing the House of Commons, been rejected in the House of Lords, by a vote of 199 to 158—majority, 41. In this decision, the King, the Ministers, and Commons are all arrayed against the House of Lords.

The latest arrivals from England, represent the state of public feeling as being excited to the highest pitch, on account of the rejection of the Bill. No question has, probably, excited among the mass of the English yeomanry, feeling so deep and intense, since the subject of our own separation from the mother country agitated that nation. Public meetings have been held in all sections of the Kingdom, protesting against the decision of the Lords. And it is stated in the English papers, that some of the most able, and temperate speakers at these meetings, were mechanics. The Bill appeared to have warmly enlisted the affections of the middling and lower class. Serious apprehensions were entertained in consequence of this general excitement; steps had been taken to re-organize the city guard, consisting of respectable householders. Nor is this feeling confined to England. In the west of Scotland, the same symptoms of disquiet had made their appearance.

Under the British Constitution, however, there is always at hand a remedy for such a defeat of the King's party. It may not be known to some of our readers, that the King of England is legally authorized, to make an addition to the House of Lords, to subserve any purpose he may have in view. This is done simply by a new creation of Peers, who are, from that moment, legal members of the House, entitled to all the privileges of the other members. We doubt not, that a resort will be had to the exercise of this privilege, in the present emergency. It will readily be seen, that, according to this regulation, the decisions of the British Parliament are virtually controlled by the King. And this is the boasted *British Constitution*, of whose wisdom and republican spirit we hear so much.

Latest from Europe.

The latest arrivals from Europe bring the melancholy intelligence, that *Poland has been again wholly subjugated by Russia*. The whole country is now in the hands of the enemy, the Polish army having been partly dispersed, and partly driven into the Prussian and Austrian territories.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of nearly three to one, have declared themselves opposed to a *hereditary* Peerage.

Temperance Almanac.

In this age of enterprize and spirited action in the cause of benevolence, means of extensive usefulness are brought into requisition, which our forefathers never dreamed of. We have already taken some notice of the Christian Almanac, and the Health Almanac; we now introduce to our readers, another of this same class of publications,—*The United States' Temperance Almanac for* 1832. This work has just been issued from the press in New-York, and bids fair to be a useful auxiliary in the cause of Temperance.

We perceive, by a recent advertisement in some of the eastern papers, that the aid furnished by the pencil, has also been brought to bear upon the good cause of Temperance. Six engravings, entitled the *Progress of Intemperance*, have been lately published by E. GALLAUDET, Boston. Each engraving represents a figure, said to be "done to the life," under the following heads: 1. *Entire Abstinence.* "Health and decorum in manners and dress." 2. *Wine used in Moderation.* "Undue gaiety in behaviour and appearance." 3. *Wine taken freely, and at times to excess.* "Extravagance in actions and dress—and occasional intoxication." 4. *Brandy* "Frequent intoxication, with loss of health and reputation." 5. *Brandy to excess.* "Sottishness, emaciation, and rags." 6. *Not a fancy sketch.* "Brutality, consumption, and death."

We learn, from the journal of the proceedings of the Legislature of our state, now in session, that the *bill for incorporating the city of Lexington*, has passed both Houses of that body. We suppose, we may now felicitate ourselves upon living in a *city*, and soon having a quota of new dignitaries to make laws for us. We have not a word to say against the measure. We hope it may greatly increase the prosperity of our handsome town.

We would call the attention of the editor of the Illinois "Pioneer and Western Baptist," to the following sentence, in his paper of the 21st of October. Speaking of the different religious denominations in Indiana, he observes, "The *Presbyterians* are a pious body of people, not very numerous, and yet they combine more influence than the more talented and respectable portion of the community."

From our knowledge of the character of the editor of the paper in which this extract is found, we cannot doubt, that the sentiment, as it now stands, contains a typographical error. If, however, we are mistaken in this, will the editor please to explain? Who are the more talented and *respectable* portion of the community?

THE WEATHER.—Winter has already set in, in good earnest, with all its rude accompaniments of wind, and ice, and snow. We hardly recollect ever to have experienced weather so cold, thus early in the season. Like the other dispensations of Providence, however, in which blessings are ever to be found, this early approach of disagreeable weather, gives additional zest to the rich enjoyments of the fire-side.

For the Western Luminary.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30, 1831.

BROTHER SKILLMAN,—You know that a Convention has recently met in Cincinnati to consider the subject of Missions, as recommended by the last General Assembly. Your readers will no doubt be anxious to learn the wishes of the Western churches respecting this subject; and the following statistical table, taken from the minutes of the Convention, sheds more light on it than any train of reasoning could do.

"The following *twenty* Presbyteries, viz.—Hartford, Redstone, Steubenville, Washington, Ohio, Blairsville, Detroit, Cleaveland, Richland, Athens, Miami, Cincinnati, Salem, Madison, Indianapolis, Louisville, Transylvania, West Lexington and Ebenezer, are entitled to 70 votes, and are represented by 45 members on this floor; that *seven* Presbyteries, viz.—Erie, Lancaster, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Muhlenburgh, Mississippi and West Tennessee, are entitled to 22 votes, and have reported in writing, or declared by resolution, in favor of the General Assembly's Board of Missions; that *one* Presbytery, viz.—Alleghany, is entitled to 2 votes, and has reported in favor of ecclesiastical supervision, and opposed to union with voluntary associations; that *one* Presbytery, viz.—French Broad, is entitled to 2 votes, and has reported in favor of the Home Missionary Society; that *two* Presbyteries, viz.—Grand River and Portage, are entitled to 8 votes, and have reported in favor of a Western independent society; that *one* Presbytery, viz.—Missouri, is entitled to 4 votes, and has reported in favor of both boards; that *fifteen* Presbyteries, viz.—Huron, Trumbull, Chillicothe, Oxford, Crawfordsville, Sangamon, Illinois, Abingdon, Union, Holston, Shiloh, North Alabama, South Alabama, Tombigbee and Western District, are entitled to 42 votes, and have made no report."

The question will be asked, how do the votes of those Presbyteries that are represented in Convention stand, with respect to the preference of the Assembly's Board, or the Home Missionary Society? The following is no doubt a correct summary of the views of Presbyteries on the whole subject, viz.

For the Assembly's Board, thirteen or fourteen of the twenty Presbyteries represented in Convention, and about	50 votes
For do.—eight Presbyteries, by letter	24 "
Making in all	74 "
For the Home Missionary Society, six or seven of the twenty Presbyteries, and about	20 votes
For do.—One Presbytery, by letter	2 "
In all	22 "

The other Presbyteries that have reported in favour of other measures, or have said nothing on the subject, are mentioned above.

It appears that the question of a new Board in the West had not been considered by the Presbyteries, and hence, whatever may have been the wishes, or even votes of some members on this point, others who felt favorable to the idea did not think themselves authorized to go for a plan in Convention, which had not yet been presented to the churches; but believed it to be their duty, under such peculiar circumstances, to gather the mind of the Western churches on this subject, and favor that plan which is most approved by the majority of said churches.

A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.

From the Cincinnati Standard, Nov. 25th.

The Convention.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23d, 1831.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, a number of Ministers and Elders met in Convention in the 3rd Presbyterian Church this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. James Gallaher, Pastor of the church, delivered a sermon from Isaiah, LIV. 17, first clause; "*No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper.*"

When the congregation was dismissed, the Rev. James Blythe, D. D. was called to the Chair, pro tem. and the Rev. Messrs. Patterson and Steel were appointed temporary Clerks.

Rev. T. D. Baird, Rev. J. Gallaher, and R. J. Breckinridge, Elder, were appointed a committee of elections with whom the commission of the delegates were to be deposited for examination, and a recess was voted till 3 o'clock P. M. At 3 o'clock the Convention met. The Committee reported the following delegates present—namely:

Presbyteries.

REDSTONE.

Ministers.	Elders.
A. O. Patterson,	

OHIO.

T. D. Baird,	Robt. Highland,
A. D. Campbell,	
J. K. Cunningham,	

BLAIRSVILLE.

W. Hughes,	

WASHINGTON.

J. Stockton,	R. McKee,
J. McCluskey,	J. McFerran,

HARTFORD.

W. McLean,	

STEUBENVILLE.

C. C. Beatty,	

ATHENS.
R. G. Wilson, D. D. — J. B. Miles,
RICHLAND.
T. Barr,
MIAMI.
M. G. Wallace, — W. Lowry,
D. V. McLean,
CINCINNATI.
J. Thompson, — J. Warren,
J. Gallaher, — R. Boal,
A. Mahan,
LOUISVILLE.
A. Cameron, — S. Harbison,
WEST LEXINGTON.
J. Blythe, D. D. — R. J. Breckinridge,
S. Steel,
EBENEZER.
D. Whitney, — T. P. Smith,
W. Breckinridge, — W. Hodge,
TRANSYLVANIA.
J. D. Paxton,
MADISON.
J. H. Johnston, — J. Sullivan,
SALEM.
B. C. Cressy, — E. Ayres,
INDIANAPOLIS.
J. R. Moreland, — J. Covert,
CLEAVELAND.
D. W. Lathrop,
DETROIT.
J. M. Weed.

The Rev. James Blythe, D. D. was chosen Moderator; Rev. A. O. Patterson and S. Steel, Clerks.

Baird, Campbell, Stockton, Paxton, Mahan, R. J. Breckinridge and Boal were appointed a committee to receive all communications addressed to the convention, and report thereon to-morrow morning.

The Rules of the General Assembly for the transaction of business, were adopted, so far as applicable to the business before them, as the rules of the Convention.

It was voted that Presbyteries, represented by delegates or letter, so far as they were instructed, on all subjects of Missions, should vote according to their ratio of representation in the General Assembly.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9'clock.

Thursday morning 9 o'clock, the Convention met. After the usual transactions of opening the Convention, several new members appeared and were enrolled. Viz. J Hoge, D. D and J. Elles, Ministers J. J. Laughery Elder from the Presbytery of Columbus, and Samuel Newell, Elder from the Presbytery of Cincinnati.

The committee to receive papers reported; and a resolution was passed, that all documents forwarded to the Convention on the subject of Domestic Missions, should now be read.

Communications were read from the Presbyteries of Allegheny, Erie, Redstone, Blairsville, Steubenville, Grand River and Portage.

A communication was laid on the table by the committee from two persons within the bounds of the Presbytery of Portage, purporting that they were, as they believed, the only ruling Elders in said Presbytery, and that they were in favor of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, and opposed to an Independent Society recommended in the communication from that body. The whole day was spent in discussions relating to this document; and the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention met in the 1st Presbyterian Church, at seven o'clock, in the evening. Resumed the consideration of the communication from the two Elders, within the bounds of Portage Presbytery; a motion for indefinite postponement being under consideration.

After some debate, it was voted that it should not be indefinitely postponed. It was then voted that it be laid on the table for the present. The clerk then proceeded to read communications from the Presbyteries of Richland, Lancaster, Miami, Kaskaskia, Vincennes, West Lexington, Missouri, French Broad, Mississippi, Muhlenburg and Washington.

It appeared from Reports read, that a majority of the Presbyteries represented in the Convention were decidedly in favor of the General Assembly's Board of Missions.

R. G. Wilson, D. D., Cameron, Patterson Moreland, D. V. McLean, Whitney, ministers, and Harbison, Boal and Newell, elders, were appointed a committee to draft a plan of Domestic Missions, and report to the Convention as soon as practicable. Adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 25, 10 o'clock, A. M. The Convention, pursuant to adjournment, met in the 3d Presbyterian Church. After some ordinary business and a season of worship, a long debate took place, whether the Portage Presbytery should be permitted to vote in the convention. The final decision was in their favor inasmuch as there was not sufficient evidence before the Convention, to prove them unpresbyterial in their acts. Yet there was sufficient evidence to show that irregularities or departures from Presbyterianism were so great, as to demand a thorough investigation, by some competent tribunal.

Smith, Paxton, Campbell, and R. G. Breckinridge were appointed a Committee to report the state of the Presbyteries in the great valley so far as information could be obtained—namely, to ascertain, how many Presbyteries were represented personally in the Convention, how many by letter and how many remained unreported.

The Committee appointed last evening reported a plan with a circular, which was read and accepted. As far as we could judge by the ear, we were very favorably impressed with these documents.—But as they are yet to be the subjects of discussion and may be altered or by possibility, even rejected, we forbear even to state their leading features.

The Convention voted a recess about five o'clock, till half after seven this evening, at which time it is expected the subject will be resumed.

[From the Standard, Dec. 2.]

The Convention.

As the proceedings of the Convention are to be published, we shall not insert here, the minute details of business. The committee appointed to examine the communications from Presbyteries, made a report, which after much discussion was adopted and is exhibited at large, in the final decision of the Convention.

The communications from the Presbyteries, presented before the Convention five distinct plans for conducting missions in the west, namely, a united agency in the West—the separate action of the A. H. M. Society—the separate action of the Assembly's Board—the action of both Boards as tolerated by the General Assembly and other judicatories—and an Independent Society in the West.

A motion was made to amend the report of the committee on Presbyteries, by adding the opinions expressed by the Synod of Tennessee with respect to the best method of conducting Missions in the Valley. After long debate, the question was taken (by oversight we presume) contrary to an express rule of the Convention. The rule was that every question should be decided by Presbyteries. The decision was made, *per capta*, twenty-one to twenty-one, the casting vote of the Moderator, being given against the amendment proposed, and two members of the Convention being out of the house. The yeas and nays were called for, and we thought for the most substantial reasons, but the call was not sustained, only eleven members rising in its favour.

The communications from Synods were subsequently referred to a select committee and a very suitable report was made and adopted, but as it formed no part of the basis on which the final decision of the Convention rests, we pass it over, for the present.

The plan, with a circular, mentioned last week, was taken under consideration. It was voted that it be considered by paragraphs. On the reading of the first paragraph, a motion was made by Rev J. Gallaher to postpone the further consideration of the plan proposed by the select committee of nine, in order to take up a substitute which he read. The plan recommended by the committee o nine was the General Assembly's Board of Missions as now organized and in successful operation. The plan of conducting Missions in the valley, proposed in the substitute, offered by Mr. Gallaher, was the establishment of a Board of Missions in the west, by the General Assembly, unconnected with *either* of the eastern Boards; but at liberty to receive aid from *either*, with this additional feature, that the western Board should be prohibited, from making any inquiries into the theological or doctrinal opinions of the Missionaries commissioned and sent forth by them to preach. The motion for postponement, in order to take up this substitute, brought under review the whole merits of the important subject of correspondence sent down from the General Assembly to the Synods and Presbyteries, in the valley, and, we think, it was fairly shewn that none of the six plans laid before the Convention (for Mr. Gallaher's substitute made a sixth) is so safe and reputable for Presbyteries as the proper support of the present Board of Missions, in its present organization. Four out of the six propositions, were entirely abandoned and the question came to a single point—shall there be a Western Board of Missions, which shall receive aid from the American Home Missionary Society and have no power to inquire into the theological opinions of those for whom commissions are requested!

The debate having commenced on Saturday afternoon, was continued till Tuesday evening, at candle light; when the vote was taken by Presbyteries represented in the Convention, and the motion for postponement was lost—Ayes 28, Nays 41—thus, the project of a Western Board, was rejected by a majority of thirteen, the votes of the Presbyteries represented by letter not being counted, which in the final decision will be seen to give an overwhelming majority in favor of the present Board of the General Assembly.

We give here the final decision of the Convention as it passed by a vote of 54 to 15—Now add to the 54, 22 votes by letter in favour of the present Board of the Assembly, you have a vote fairly expressed of 76 to 15.

"Whereas, it appears from the report of the committee to receive and report all written communications to the Convention, that, of the Presbyteries in the Valley of the Mississippi, fifteen, entitled to forty-two votes, have not been heard from. That one, entitled to two votes, in favor of both Boards as they now exist—that one, entitled to four votes, is in favor of the American Home Missionary Society—that two, entitled to eight votes, are in favor of an Independent Western Society—that one, entitled to two votes, is in favor of an ecclesiastical supervision, and opposed to voluntary associations—and that seven, entitled to seventy-two votes, are in favor of the General Assembly's Board in its present organization; and whereas, twenty Presbyteries, entitled to twenty votes, being actually present in the Convention, a plan for the establishment of a Western Board of Missions, under the care of the General Assembly, after a full discussion, has been rejected by a vote of forty-one to twenty-eight, and as it appears to the Convention from these facts, that no arrangement, into which we can possibly enter, is likely to reconcile conflicting views on this subject; that so far from healing divisions, or restoring peace to the churches by any new expedient, they would only tend to multiply the points of difference and increase the evil, therefore, resolved, that under these circumstances they deem it inexpedient to propose any change in the General Assembly's mode of conducting missions, as they fully approve of that now in such successful operation, and that the purity, peace, and prosperity of the Presbyterian church materially depend on the active and efficient aid the sessions and presbyteries, under its care, may afford to the Assembly's Board."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

From the Frankfort Argus

The bill for incorporating the town of Lexington has passed both houses of the Legislature. The Cincinnati bridge bill has failed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 45 to 47.

The bill to prevent the introduction of slaves, is ordered to a third reading in the H. of R and will probably pass that House. Its fate in the Senate is uncertain.

We understand that Messrs. Turner, J. J. Crittenden, Chinn, McAfee, Ward, Wilson, Hunton and Owsley, advocated the passage of the bill with great zeal and ability; and Messrs. E. Smith, Ewing B. Harrison, Chambers and Barrett opposed its passage, upon constitutional and other grounds, with equal talents and zeal.

ACTS PASSED.

An act to incorporate the Russellville Female Academy.

Appoints Trustees; specifies their duties, &c.; locates the Seminary in the town of Russelville; and specifies their powers as a corporation generally.

An act to protect the actual settlers West of the Tennessee river.

Enacts that no person, except the settler thereon, shall within twelve months from the passage of this act, enter any land improved by actual settlers thereon in the land districts West of the Tennessee river.

An Act to amend the duelling law.

The oath to be administered shall be from the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, instead of the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

An act to authorize a Fire Company in the town of Nicholasville.

Authorizes any of the citizens within a quarter of a mile of the Public Square not exceeding 40 in number, to be organized as a Fire Company. Specifies the rules and regulations by which said Company shall be governed.

From the Commentator, Dec. 6.

The H. R. during the past week have spent some time in the discussion of the bill "more effectually to prevent the importation of Slaves into this State as merchandize," and on Saturday a motion was made to lay it on the table until the first day of August which was rejected by a vote of 42 to 41.

Bills have been reported, by committees appointed for that purpose, to both Houses, apportioning the representation for the next four years, and some time has been spent in the consideration of the bill reported to the Senate by that body. Wednesday next is fixed upon to consider the bill reported to the H. R.

SUMMARY.

JOSEPH TOWLER, Esq. 1st Clerk in the Lexington Office of the United States' Bank, has been appointed Cashier in place of the late Mr. Harper; and Mr. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS has been appointed first clerk in the place of Mr. Towler.—*Lexington Observer.*

The Plague.—The late plague at Bagdad is said to have destroyed 50,000 persons, out of a population of 80,000, in the space of eight weeks. To the horrors of disease, were added the desolation of a flood, which rendered escape impossible. Truly the judgments of God are abroad in the earth; *will not the inhabitants thereof learn righteousness?*

PIRATES SENTENCED.—In the Diario of Havanna, of 26th ultimo, we noticed the sentence pronounced by a Council of War for the naval department, upon seventeen individuals tried and convicted of piracy on the high seas; of whom seven were condemned to death, eight to the public works for ten years, one to the same for six years, and one pardoned.

It is not long since a similar result was proclaimed at Porto Rico, where some eight or ten wretches were likewise condemned to the same fate. Such proceedings of the part of Spain, united to the vigilant exertions of our ships of war on these seas, must eventually destroy a traffic as horrid as babarous.—*Nat. Gaz.*

In the city of New York, Henry Castro has been fined $1000 for striking and stabbing in the street on the 15th of May last Charles Demulder. The parties were merchants; and their dispute grew out of some commercial transaction.—*Philadelphian.*

MRS. CHAPMAN, suspected of having been concerned in poisoning her husband, has been apprehended in Allegany county, N. Y. and will be removed to the prison in Doylestown, Pa. which contains her accomplice, Mina. Murder is rarely suffered to go unpunished in the present world, even in our wide country, which presents so many circumstances favorable to escape.—*Ib.*

Slave Trade.—According to the New Orleans papers, there were imported into that port, during the week commencing on the 16th ult. from various ports of the United States, 71 slaves, principally from Virginia, as follows: by the Tribune, from Alexandria, 141; by the Sarah, from Baltimore, 4; by the United States, from Norfolk, 150; by the James Ramsay, from Baltimore, 2; by the Susan, from Charleston, 14; by the Atlas, from Charleston, 60.

Effects of Oxygen.—The invigorating effect of oxygen on the system has been fully confirmed by past experience, but its special power of giving strength to the organs of the voice is not so generally known.—The celebrated Mrs. Siddons was in the habit of availing herself of this agent when preparing to charm a London audience. After inhaling six quarts of oxygen mixed with twice the quantity of atmospheric air, her lower tones were distinctly heard at the distant parts of that immence house, the Covent Garden Theatre; and her strongest efforts were not followed by that exhaustion, sometimes amounting to syncope, which at other times followed them. Mr. Melrose is said to have adopted the same expedient, and to have been able, by the agency of this gas, to raise his voice one or two notes higher than he could do without it. Other instances are on record in which the some agent has been successfully employed by vocalists, to increase the scope, and gave additional vigor to the voice. It is said, also, that clergymen in England have tried this experiment. And the happy effects of it been noticed by their hearers.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

Snakes and Cabbages.—One of our subscribers has sent to our office a *snake*, measuring *fifteen inches*. He was discovered snugly coiled up in a cabbage which his domestic was preparing for the table. In dividing the cabbage with a knife she accidentally cut off his tail, and he, to save his head, precipitately quit his quarters, and took to the open plain of the kitchen floor, where he was soon despatched, after the manner of the women folk, with a broom.—*Boston Transcript.*

The British North American Christian Observer.—A monthly periodical with this title, is advertised to appear on the 1st of January, in Quebec, and to be edited by the Rev. Edward Parkin. Terms, $5 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Extraordinary Subscription.—The Christian Advocate and Journal, being the official organ of communication between the officers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and their people, has at this time a subscription list of *twenty-five thousand*. It is the largest subscription in the world.

Internal Navigation.—The opening of the Canal navigation to Chillicothe, has reduced the price of salt at that place from *eighty-seven* to FIFTY cents per bushel—and what is most remarkable, a dealer in leather, from Boston, has purchased a large quantity in Chillicothe, and sent it to that city by way of the Ohio Canal!

Challenge Accepted.—A Mr. Jones of New York challenges any advocate of the Colonization Society, to defend it against him. I am ready, and now prescribe the terms. He shall publish first, in the N. Y. Spectator, Gazette or Courier, or in the Philadelphia National or U. S. Gazette, or Poulson's Advertiser, or in the Baltimore Chronicle or American, or in the Intelligencer or Telegraph of Washington City.—The articles to be alternate, the numbers not to exceed five, and each not to occupy more than one column in the paper; a copy of the papers containing them to be sent gratis to the American Spectator.

SHADE OF ASHMUN.
Washington Spectator.

MARRIED—On Wednesday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. *B. B. Smith, D. D.* of the Protestant Episcopal Church, HEZ. HULBERT EATON, Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department T. U. to Miss MARY R. HARPER, daughter of the late *James Harper*, Esq. Cashier U. S. B. Bank.

—— In Greenup County Ky. on Thursday evening the 17 ult. by the Rev. *Charles Philips* Mr. E. S. CASTLE to Miss. HARRIET, daughter of Mr. *A. Brubaker.*

OBITUARY.

For the Western Luminary.

MR. EDITOR.—The memory of the pious dead is embalmed in the hearts of living friends. Your last paper contained a brief notice of the death of Mrs. MARGARET TOD. This dispensation, so sudden, so afflictive, calls for the tear of Christian sympathy. "Weep with those that weep," is the command of that compassionate Saviour, who could not restrain his own tears, when the deep fountains of sympathetic feeling were broken up in his heart, over the grave of his beloved friend. "Jesus wept."

I sit down, Sir, to sketch briefly, the closing scene of this truly excellent woman, as portrayed to me by one who was present. You are already apprized, that her death was occasioned by a fall from a vehicle, in which she was returning from a visit to one of her children. At first but little danger was apprehended of her death. But when her case began to be regarded by the physicians as fatal, she received the intelligence without the slightest alarm; and spoke of her departure with seeming satisfaction. She repeated many of the precious promises of the book of God, with delight; and calling her family around her, administered to them the most affectionate and salutary admonitions and advice, suited to the several cases, of each. She professed to see the Lord's hand in the afflictive dispensation, and expressed to her daughter, who was in the vehicle at the time the accident occurred, her thankfulness to God, that she was about to be taken instead of her. The Lord, she observed, had signally answered her prayer, in sparing her life, until her children were grown up. She spoke also of the goodness of God, in permitting her to visit her children before her death.

From the time she received the injury which caused her death, till the time of her dissolution, she suffered most intensely. Seeing her friends weeping around her, she would say, "Why do you grieve for me,"—"I am happy,—sing praises,—for I am going to heaven." One of the friends around her bed, asked her, if the Saviour was then precious to her. She replied, "precious Jesus, precious Saviour." He then remarked, that this Saviour had gone up on high, to prepare a mansion for his people. She replied, "I shall soon possess it." She then remarked, "I feel as if my body was on a bed of briers, but my soul is happy and free." "How long, O Lord, before thou wilt take me to thyself." Many more affecting incidents could be related, respecting the departure of this saint of the Most High, but, I design not to be tedious. Suffice it to say, she fell asleep in Jesus with the utmost calmness and composure, on Monday, the sixth day after she received the fatal fall from the carriage. She rests on high, with her Redeemer. His grace enabled her to triumph in the last, awful hour. May her death, my dear Sir, be sanctified to you and I. Y. Z.

DIED—On Friday last, of pulmonary consumption, MRS. ELIZABETH OWENS, a member of the first Presbyterian Church in this town.

—— On the 9th. Nov. in Owen County, Ky. Mr. JOSEPH SKILLMAN, formerly of New-Jersey.

THE HON. HENRY DAVAGE died at his residence in Gallatin county, on Sunday evening the 20th ult. in the sixty second year of his age

☞ "A SUBSCRIBER" shall receive due attention.

To Subscribers.

We have recently, at considerable effort and expense, enlarged our paper, and endeavored to render it more acceptable to our patrons, by increased attention to its editorial management. Those of our subscribers who are in arrears for two years and upwards,—and there are very many such,—will confer a favor upon us, by remitting by mail, the sums respectively due from them, at our risk.

We hope our friends will continue their effort to procure subscribers. We are much indebted to them for past favors of this kind. Without their exertions in our behalf, our paper could not have sustained itself thus long.

Advertisements.

☞ The facilities for *advertising* in this paper are equal, if not superior to any other paper in the Western Country. Near *two thousand* copies are disseminated, weekly. Advertisements left at the office, or at A. T. Skillman's Book Store will meet with prompt attention.

HATS! HATS!!

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and informs them that he still continues to keep on hand a constant supply of *HATS* of good quality, and at prices varying from $1 75 to $8 00. Hats made to order on the shortest notice. He also has on hand for sale at his stand, a few doors south of the Post-Office, a well assorted lot of

Fancy Jewellery,

Such as *Breast Pins, Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Shirt-Buttons, &c. &c.* Also a constant supply of

BRAZILIAN COMBS,

Of various sizes and patterns, and a great many other fancy articles. Combs repaired on short notice and in the best manner, and the highest price given for old shell.

☞ A constant supply of Essences of Peppermint, Cinnamon, Burgamot, Lemon, Lavender, Cloves, &c. &c. for sale as above. J. C. CURLE.

Lexington, Dec. 7th, 1831. 23–tf.

SADDLES & SADDLERY
Of almost all Descriptions.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received from them for the last five years, and now takes pleasure to inform them of his determination in conducting business in future. Believing, as he does, that the times loudly call for business to be done on a systematic plan, that is to say, on a regular profit, and that profit to be found out from the cost of the article manufactured—a manner of doing business that has not been offered to the public in his line before. He has employed, in addition to his former hands, a first rate journeyman by the year, and he having been employed in that way, will not feel disposed to slight his work as job workmen are apt to do when employed for short periods—he served his time with Mr. P. Hedenberg in this place. The subscriber therefore pledges, himself that his work shall be done well and sold very low. Such saddles as he and others now sell for $20 shall be sold for $16, and other saddles in proportion. He will keep on hand a supply of

MIXER'S PATENT SPRING SADDLES.

He solicits a call from all who feel disposed to save 25 per cent. in laying out money in his line and get as good articles. Linsey, Janes, Tow Cloth, and many other articles in trade will be taken the same as cash. I continue at my well known stand, corner of Main and Limestone streets, opposite Postlethwait's Inn.

J. B. JOHNSON.

Lexington, Nov. 20, 1831.—21–tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

A Superior quality of EASTERN *Machine Cards, Filletting, Comb Plate, &c.* kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers: Any orders left for any particular description of *Cards* can be filled at a short notice. We have also on hand a large stock of

Jack's Superior *Patent Balances.*
Printing Ink, of best quality.
Looking Glass Plates, large and small.
Mahogany, Satin and Rose wood Veneers.
Bagging Eyes, very low.

For sale low for Cash, by
STEPHENS, WINSLOW & STEPHENS,
Main Street, Lexington.

November 2nd, 1831. 18–3m.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore extended to him and respectfully informs them, that he continues his business at his old stand, on Main Street, nearly opposite Morton's Store. He has on hand a supply of good materials, and will do his work in the best manner, and sell as low as *good work* can be had in the place. GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, October 26, 1831. 17—3w.

Colonization Speech.

THE Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society have obtained the consent of DANIEL MAYES, Esq. to deliver the *Annual Address*, on the 1st day of December, in Frankfort. It is earnestly desired that every Auxiliary Society throughout the state, may be fully represented at the annual meeting of the parent institution.

A general attendance of all who are friendly to African Colonization is requested.

J. T. EDGAR,
Chairman of the Board.

DEAF AND DUMB.

THE Asylum for the instruction of this class of our fellow beings, has been in operation at this place, more than eight years, and still in many portions of our country it is scarcely know by name, and still less understood. This school was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, and provision made for the annual support of the Deaf and Dumb of our State, whose circumstances, or those of their parents or frinds, do not permit them to incur the ordinary expenses of an education. It has since received from the Congress of the United States a grant of a Township of land in Florida. The school is now provided with able and qualified Teachers.

The pupils are all boarded in the Institution, where the whole are under the immediate seperintendance, at all hours, of the Rev. John R. Kerr, and Mrs. Francis Kerr, Superintendant and Matron, who exercise the most kind and parental care over their deportment and morals. The male and female pupils, are kept separate, except when in school and at meals, the female occupying rooms in the family mansion under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Kerr.

In this school the Deaf and Dumb are taught to write and *understand* our written language, and by this means they are elevated from a state, not greater above the beasts of the field, to their proper rank in the human species—made capable of exchanging views with their fellow men—to understand their relations to their God and to their fellow men—to transact business and become useful members of society. Four pupils of this school, two males and two females having finished their course, intermarried and are now settled upon their farms, (in Jessamine and Adair Counties,) contented and happy, transacting all their own business. Another is now a first rate Printer in the Commentator office, Frankfort. They had severally united themselves to a Church previous to marriage.

We appeal to the Benevolent and Philanthropic in every county, to make some exertion to cause the Deaf and Dumb in their neighborhood to be sent here for instruction.—Can they assist in a more praiseworthy or patriotic act for the benefit of their fellow men? Can ministers of the Gospel fail to use their efforts to place their fellow creatures in a situation where they learn to read and *understand* God's Bible, and more especially when by the dispensation of Providence they are unable to hear his preached Gospel! Can any parent give his deaf child any greater benefit, than is here pointed out for it? Has Providence denied to you the command of funds for this purpose, your government has provided them—all that is asked is, that they be sent here, and clothed while here, all else is furnished by your country. To pious parents we would say; how can you answer to God for denying to your offspring, the opportunity of learning to know; *that there is a God.* that there *is a future existence*, of happiness, or misery.

Pupils from other States are received into the Asylum upon the same terms as those from Kentucky who are able to pay fees.

Fees and charges to be paid where Parents or Guardians are able.

Tuition per annum	$36 00
Board, washing, lodging, and all charges, except clothing, per annum	$75 00

Payable half yearly in advance.

OFFICERS.

REV. J. R. KERR, *Superintendant and Assistant Teacher*
MRS. FRANCES KERR, *Matron.*
JOHN A. JACOBS, *Principal Teacher.*
WM. D. KERR, *Assistant Teacher.*
DRS. FLEECE & WEISGER, *Physicians.*

The statement of the Clerk of any County Court, or of any respectable gentleman known to any of the Trustees, as the circumstances, of persons wishing to send pupils will be taken as evidence of the fact. D. G. COWAN, *Secretary.*

Danville Ky. Nov. 23d. 1831.

Publishers of newspapers generally are requested to give the above a few insertions, for the sake of the Deaf and Dumb, who are mostly found in the indigent classes of the community.

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, RIDING GIRDLE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,

Opposite Washington Hotel, Corner of Short and Main-cross Streets, Lexington, Ky.

TRUSSES of all descriptions for every kind of rupture. Suspensory or scrotal bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets, Medical Pocket Cases for phials or Instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Silk, Morocco, and Buck-skin Suspenders, a large assortment upon an improved principle. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages, a late invention, of great importance to those who practice Midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.

Lexington, November 30, 1831. 22–tf.

HOUSTON SEMINARY.

THE Proprietors of Houston Seminary, having completed their buildings so far as to enable them to commence their establishment on the 21st of November next: think proper to inform the public that this School teaches methodically and according to the most improved plans,

1. A course of common English education;
2. Greek and Latin languages;
3. Mathematicks, Physicks and Chemistry.

In connection with the above subjects will be taught Metaphysicks, Elocution, Logic, Perspective Drawing, &c. also Natural Science, under which is included the classification of the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms. The books used in the mathematical department will consist principally of Francis' compilations and translations from the French, usually known by the name of the Cambridge Course. This School has for its object the production of practical men, and is finely situated 1 1-2 miles S. W. of Paris, in view of the road leading from Paris to Lexington. Boarding can be procured either in town or near the School. The price of tuition will vary from 12 to 30 dollars per annum, one half payable in advance.

LUTHER SMITH, *Teach. of Lan.*
BENJ. MOORE, *Teach. of Math.*

Paris, November 2, 1831. 18–6w.

Periodical Publications.

THE publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, prosposes to compile and publish in pamphlet form, a list of all the periodicals in the United States for 1831. He believes that such a work will be valuable as a reference, and of much benefit to merchants and others desirous of advertising, and he respectfully solicits the aid of the craft, in endeavoring to render it as complete as possible.

He desires that one or more numbers of each publication in the Union may be forwarded to him as soon as possible—at least two numbers should be sent, by different mails, to avoid failure from miscarriage. To those who comply with this request, a copy of the work will be forwarded on its completion.

The design of the publisher is not to realize profit, but to afford the public a work which cannot but be of general advantage. The price will therefore, be as low, as the expense of the undertaking will admit.

☞ All publishers of newspapers are requested to insert the above.

POETRY.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

The following verses by Miss Gould, will compare well with Mrs. Hemans. No lady in the U. S. except Mrs. Sigourney, writes so well as Miss Gould; and she very seldom writes better.

To the Siamese Twins.

Mysterious tie by the Hand above,
Which nothing below must part!
Thou visible image of faithful love—
Firm union of heart and heart.—
The mind to her utmost bound may run,
And summon her light in vain
To scan the *twain* that must still be *one*—
The *one* that will still be *twain!*

The beat of this bosom forbears to reach
Where the other distinctly goes;
Yet, the stream that impurples the veins of each
Through the breast of his brother flows!
One grief must be felt by this two-fold mark
As the points of a double dart;
And the joy lit up by a single spark,
Is sunshine in either heart.

O, wonder to baffle poor human skill,
In clay of the human mould!
But, a greater mystery all must still,
In the union of souls, behold.
Ye are living harps, by your silken strings
In a heavenly concord bound;
And who o'er one but a finger flings,
Awakens you both to sound.

But, what do you do when your slumbers come
When ye 've sweetly sunken to rest?
Do your spirits side by side, fly home,
Still linked, to your mother's breast!
Did ye ever dream that your bond was broke—
That ye were asunder thrown?
And how did ye feel at the severing stroke,
When both were forever alone!

No—ye would not think of yourselves apart,
Even in fancy's wildest mood,
For, each would seem but a broken heart,
And the world a solitude!
Dear youths, may your lives be a flowery way,
And watched by your Maker's eye!
May both, at the close, one call obey,
To shine as twin stars on high!

H. F. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Chalmers.

In speaking of the orthodoxy of the Church of Scotland, especially as Glasgow is at present the theatre of all our recollections, the mind almost instinctively turns to Dr. Chalmers. To speak of the church, or to pass through Glasgow, without speaking of this bright and splendid luminary, would be an unpardonable omission; for to every man who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, Dr. Chalmers must be an object of deep interest. He is in truth, in every respect an extraordinary man.—With neither appearance, nor manner, nor voice to recommend him, yet by the sheer weight and vigor of his talents, he impresses even his defects into his service, and compels them to minister to the effect of his oratory. Who that ever beheld this mighty man of God enter the pulpit of St. John's, with his wan features, "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and his large light blue eyes half closed, as if looking in upon the busy world of his creative mind; and heard the first weak and grating sounds of his broad provincial dialect; and witnessed the rude awkward gestures with which he commences his holy orations—would expect the subsequent thundering and lightning of his irresistible genius, which flash after flash, and peal after peal, bursts forth upon his wrapt and astonished audience. His looks, his tones, his gestures, warmed and illuminated by an imagination which roams unconstrained through heaven, earth, and hell, all speak to the heart a language which cannot be mistaken. In fact his rudest peculiarity, in those moments of lofty enthusiasm, and—shall I call it—holy phrensy, seems but to increase the effect. In the height of his animation, he strikes the pulpit without even the semblance of a grace; but he does it with such a nerved and bracing sincerity, that it drives, as it were, the accompanying expression right home to the heart; and his eyes, beaming and brightening with the fire of inspiration, seem to throw a light around his words which *flashes conviction* upon the soul; and his voice mellowed by the depth and intensity of his feelings, falls this moment upon the wounded spirit as softly and sweetly as distant music; and then anon, it rushes upon the hard and unyielding heart, with all the force and velocity of the roaring cataract. As if he intended to surprise his hearers, he commences like the low whispering breezes of a vernal morning, and before they are aware, bursts out upon them, with the suddenness and force of a north-west hurricane. In fact, he always commences, in a low monotonous manner, which seems calculated to exhibit nothing but his defects; but then he advances from sentence to sentence, and from paragraph to paragraph, like a person walking up an ascending platform, and that too with gigantic strides, until his audience, are delighted and astonished, and almost persuaded to become Christians. And yet there is about him no *trick*, nor the least appearance of *endeavor;* for he throws his whole soul, as it were, without premeditation, into the midst of his subject, and it carries him directly to his people's hearts. He never *whines;* for though his large blue eye rolls in a flood of tenderness, and his voice is softened into the tremulous melody of the deepest feeling, yet he is manly and dignified. In truth, *whining* is the effect of a determination in the speaker to *appear* more engaged, than he is *in reality;* but Chalmers is in reality too much engaged to think of such a scheme.—Cast upon the lashing and foaming surges of his own oratory, he is borne along and aloft, with a velocity too impetuous and irresistible, to give him time to turn to the right or to the left. Another thing remarkable in this great orator in the manner in which he keeps *himself* in the back ground, when he is offering Christ to his fellow men. Like the apostle Peter, he walks upon the swelling waters; but so visible is the presence of the Creator, and so direct does his agency appear in it, that we think of the miracle, only to adore the God who works it. "What do you think of Dr. Chalmers?" said one of his ardent admirers, to a distinguished stranger who had heard him for the first time. "Think of *him!*" said the stranger, "why he has made me think so much of Jesus, that I had no time to think of him."

Neatness and Taste.

The next things after *industry* and *economy*, recommended as a prominent excellence in the female character, in the sermon by Dr. spring on that subject, is *neatness* and *taste*. And we certainly cannot estimate too highly these qualifications; for there seems a perfect incongruity between a pure and chaste mind, and an impure and slovenly exterior. Hence it has been well observed, that *neatness is next to godliness*. While a pious and well informed female conscientiously avoids that ostentatious display of "costly apparel," which delights principally in attracting the attention of others, she is no less solicitous to recommend, by her example, neatness and plainness in her personal attire, as "becomming women professing godliness." We extract the following remarks in relation to this branch of female virtue:

"In a female, particularly, they well deserve the name of virtues; for without them, whatever may be her excellences, she has none that will be honored or acknowledged. A women may be industrious and economical; she may possess a well cultivated mind; but destitute of neatness and taste, she depresses rather than elevates the character of her sex, and poisons instead of purifying the fountain of domestic and public happiness.

"Whatever a misinformed piety may judge, true piety, well informed, is the nurse of every personal and social virtue. Religion has not unfrequently lost her pure and benignant influence by needlessly arraying herself against all those personal accomplishments which, though not the first, constitute one of the appropriate and important duties of the female sex. You may discover a neatness and taste in the *mind* of a praiseworthy woman, be her condition in life ever so humble. You shall see them interwoven with her thoughts, expressions, and conduct, and giving a cast to every thing she is, and every thing she does. Her *manners* will partake of these excellent qualities, and in every respect be the emanation of a neat and polished mind, and a well cultivated and benevolent heart. Equally removed from that affectation of softness which is disgustful and nauseous, and that intrepidity which sets at defiance the maxims of ordinary discretion, they will be modest, pleasing, and dignified; and the natural and unstudied expression of that cautious delicacy which is the best guardian of female reputation."

Spontaneous Combustion of a Drunkard.

Dr. Peter Schofield, in a late address delivered at the formation of a Temperance Society in the township of Rustard in the district of Johnstown, in the province of Upper Canada, gives the following statement of a case of spontaneous combustion, which occurred in his practice:

"It is well authenticated, that many habitual drinkers of ardent spirits are brought to their end by what is called 'spontaneous combustion.' Trotter mentions several such instances. One happened under my own observation. It was the case of a young man, about 25 years old. He had been an habitual drinker for many years. I saw him about nine o'clock in the evening on which it happened. He was then as usual, not drunk but full of liquor. About eleven on the same evening I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He was found in a blacksmith's shop just across the way from where he had been. The owner all of a sudden, discovered an extensive light in his shop, as though the whole building was in one general flame. He ran with the greatest precipitancy, and on flinging open the door discovered a man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended silver colored blaze, bearing as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him by the shoulder, and jerked him to the door; upon which the flame was instantly extinguished. There was no fire in the shop, neither was there any possibility of fire having been communicated to him from any external source. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general sloughing came on, and his flesh was consumed or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels standing. The blood nevertheless, rallied round the heart, and maintained the vital spark, until the thirteenth day, when he died, not only the most noisome, ill featured and dreadful picture that was ever presented to human view, but his shrieks, his cries and lamentations were enough to rend a heart of adamant. He complained of no pain of body, his flesh was gone. He said he was suffering the torments of hell; that he was just upon its threshold, and should soon enter its dismal caverns; and in this frame of mind he gave up the ghost. O the death of a drunkard! Well may it be said to beggar all description. I have seen other drunkards die, but never in a manner so awful and affecting. They usually go off senseless and stupid, as it regards a future state?"

Crowded Rooms.

In an English work, entitled the Philosophy of Medicine, containing numerous extracts on the nature of *health and disease*, we find the following striking—but, as we have every reason to believe, *authentic*—anecdote:

"A lively young lady, who came to *Bath*, to put herself under the care of Dr. M. Adair, gave a rout, and insisted that the doctor should be of the party. The room was *small*, and the company very *numerous*. He had not been long seated at the card table, before a young gentleman, his partner, *fell into a swoon*. The doors were immediately thrown open to afford him fresh air, and the sash lifted up, and both the gentleman who swooned, and the young lady, Dr. Adair's patient, who were invalids, were much injured by the sudden exposure to a current of cold air. How the rest of the company were affected, says Dr. Adair, I had no opportunity of knowing; but my own feelings and sufferings, for many hours after I retired from *this oven*, convinced me of the *dangerous consequences* of *such meetings*. On declaring, a few days after, to one of my brethren, a man of humour, my resolution of writing a bitter philippic against routs, he archly replied: "Let them alone, doctor; how could this place otherwise support *twenty-six* physicians!"

This fact, says our ingenious correspondent, to whom we are indebted for this article, serves to show, better than a thousand arguments without it, the danger of injury from confined air in close apartments. Hence we see that when we invite our friends to enjoy with us the pleasures of the social circle, we may incautiously be the means of rendering both them and ourselves miserable, by the poison of a corrupted atmosphere. Besides, how often do we find hundreds, of individuals occupying a room with closed doors and windows, for an hour or two together! Much of the yawning, and dulness, and inattention of religious assemblies, is *often* produced by similar causes, though usually ascribed to a different origin. Crowded assemblies would do well to recollect that they are rendering the atmosphere absolutely poisonous, at the rate of at least a gallon a minute, or a hogshead an hour to an individual; and they are making it, more or less, impure and unwholesome with every breath. This happens too when the atmosphere is the most pure and dense. In hot weather, as the air is highly rarified, and other causes of impurity exist in greater abundance, it is poisoned at a much more rapid rate than in other circumstances; and this should remind us of the necessity of a stricter attention to ventilation.

Our *unenlightened* readers may be edified by the following—

RECIPE FOR A ROUT:

"Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can collect, and put them into a room, with a slow fire. Stew them well. Have ready twelve packs of cards, a piano-forte, a handful of prints or drawings, and put them in from time to time. As the mixture thickens, sweeten it with politesse, and season with wit, if you have any; if not, flattery will do, and is very cheap. When all have stewed well an hour, add some ices, jellies, cakes, lemonade, and wines; the more of these ingredients you put in, the more substantial will your rout be. Fill your room quite full, and let the scum run off!"—*Journal of Health.*

A Gastronomic Syllogism.—"A good eater must be a good ma ; for a good eater must have a good digestion, and a good digestion depends upon a good conscience."

Somnambulism.—"In Lodge's 'Historical Portrait,' there is a likeness, by Sir Peter Lely, of Lord Culpepper's brother, so famous as a dreamer. In 1686, he was indicted at the Old Bailey, for shooting one of the guards, and his horse to boot. He pleaded somnambulism, and was acquitted on producing nearly fifty witnesses to prove the extraordinary things he did in his sleep.

"Morrison in his 'Medicine no Mystery,' speaks of a clergyman who used to get up in the night, light his candle, write sermons, correct them with interlineations, and retire to bed again being all the time fast asleep."

No Croaking.—"If a man be gloomy, let him keep to himself. No one has a right to go croaking about society or what is worse, looking as if he stifled grief. These fellows should be put in the pound. I like a good broken heart or so, now and then; but then we should retire to the Sierra Morena mountains, and live upon locusts and wild honey."—*Ib.*

A fit answer for Skeptics and Railers.—The late Bishop Horne, in some remarks upon the alleged contradictions of Scripture, says:—

"Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost the learning and ingenuity of thirty pages to answer. When this is done, the same question shall be triumphantly asked again the next year, as if nothing had ever been written on the subject. And as people in general, for one reason or other, like short objections better than long answers in the mode of disputation, the odds must ever be against us; and we must be content with those of our friends who have honesty and erudition, candor and patience, to study both sides of the question."

TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

MRS. E. DAVENPORT,

RESPECTFULLY tenders her thanks to the public for the patronage she has received, and wishes to inform them that her splendid Brick-building, on Main-street, in Danville, is still kept open as a house of entertainment, where every accommodation, to render travellers and visiters comfortable, may be had.

No spirituous liquors are hereafter to be retailed or kept in her house. Danville, Oct. 22, 1831.

NEW BOOKS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Michael G. Youce,

HAS just received in addition to his former extensive assortment, a number of new and valable books, viz.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Hall's Travels in the United States, life of Washington by Bancroft. Beauties of Sterne and Blair, Beauties of Johnson and Burke, Rambler, Spectator, Wreath, Atlantic Souvneir, 1830, Devereaux by the author of Pelham, &c., Richelieu, a tale of France, Waverly, The Spy, The Spy Unmasked, The Prairie, The last of the Mohicans, Red Rover, Moore's Poetical works, Byron's do. do. Shakspear do. do. Scott's do. do. Life of Marion by Weems, do. of Washington by do., do. of Penn do., do. Franklin, do. R. H. Lee, do. Buonaparte. Botta's American Revolution, do. History of Italy and Napoleon, Mills' American Chivalry, Robertson's Charles 5th, Robertson's History of America, Tytler's general History, Malte Brun's Universal Geography with large atlas, History of England, do. of France, do. United States, do. America, do. Rome, do. Greece, Blair's Rhetorick, Moral Instructor, Pleasing Companion, Scottish Chiefs, Dan Allan, Death of Abel, Life of Joseph, Arabian Nights, Hudibras, Family Monitor, Mason's Virginia Farrier, Carver's F. do, Elements of Divinity, Biblical Theology, Shuckford's Connections, Prideaux do. Horne on the Scripture, Brown's Bible Dictionary, Jahn's Archaelogy, Upham's Text Book, Butler's Analogy, Brown's Antiquities of the Jews, Josephus, Campbell's Lectures on Church History, Marsh's do. do. do., Milner's Church History, Mosheim's do do., Hunter's sacred biography, Wesley's Works, Wesley's Sermons, Newton's Works, Buck's Works, do. Theological Dictionary, Cecil's Works, Lowth on Isaiah, Stewart on Hebrews, Beecher's Sermons, Owen on the Spirit, Boston on the Covenants, Bickersteth on prayer, Drew on the Soul, Pocket Bibles a great variety plain and elegantly Gilt, Elegant Pocket Polyglot Bible, London Edition with 6000 References, Family Bibles plain, do. do. Gilt Elegant, Scott's Family Bible, improved edition, Henry's do. do. do.

Law.

Blackstone's Commentaries with notes by Christian, Archbold, and Chitty, Chitty on Pleading, Stevens on do., Evans on do., Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, Chitty on Contracts, Comyn on do., Toler's, Law of Executors, Sugden on Vendors' Achbold's Practice, Coxe's Digest.

Medical.

Cooke's Pathology, Chapman's Therapeutics, Begin's do. Bell's Anatomy, Manual of Cooper's Surgery, Dorsey's do. Armstrong on Typhus, do. Fevers, Dewees on Females, do. on Children, Rush on the mind, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Paris' Pharmacologia, do. on Diet.

Likewise a general assortment of School Books, Blank Books, and Stationary all of which will be sold lower for cash than they have yet been in Danville.

Danville, November 13, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving and opening a large assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Selected with care for this market from the latest arrivals at the Eastern Cities. Among the articles received are—

SUPER black, blue, brown, olive, drab and grey mixed *Cloths and Cassimeres;*
Super light and dark grey mixed *Satinets;*
Do. blue and blue mixed do;
Premium grey and gold mixed do;
Revolution mixed and Clay premium do;
Flannels, Blankets and Baizes, assorted;
Ratinets and Bombazets, do;
Extra super black, brown, green, plumb and fawn 6-4 French Merino Cloths;
Black, blue, brown, green, scarlet, plumb, crimson and other colored Circassian and English Merino Cloths;
Black, brown, green and lead colored Norwich Crapes and Lustres;
Black and blue-black Italian Lustring;
Black Gros de Swiss figured, changeable, and a great variety of other *Silks;*
Black, white and other coloured Satins;
A large assortment of Prints and Calicoes;
An extensive assortment of Domestic Cottons, Tickings, &c. &c. &c.
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslins;
Wide and narrow white and black Bobbinet Lace and Bobbinet Veils;
An elegant assortment of Merino Scarfs and Shawls;
A great variety of Merino, Barege, Cashmere and other Handkerchiefs;
A great variety of Silk and Valencia Vestings;
An elegant assortment of fashionable Ribbons;
A large assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's Sea Otter, South Sea Otter, South Sea Seal, and other Seal-skin Opera and Round Topped *CAPS;*
Men's and Boys' Cloth Opera do.
Do. do. Fur Hats;
Misses' and Children's Chincilla, Sea Otter and Fancy Caps;
Ladies' and Misses' fine Straw and Open work Dunstable Bonnets;
2,500 pairs Ladies' Men's Boy's & Children's SHOES and BOOTS of all descriptions;
A constant supply of Philadelphia CALF SKINS;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery;

Queensware, Glassware and China.

ALSO—A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

His stand being an eligible one, in the neighborhood of the "*Cheap Store opposite the Court-house Door,*" and contiguous to the house that has "*Merchandize bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them as usual, to sell good bargains!*" Likewise between where they have "*Great Attractions,*" and where they have "*An endless Variety:*" Being thus situated in the centre of business, and determined not to be undersold, he believes he must receive a part of the public patronage, and "*modestly*" invites purchasers to give him a call.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Lexington, Nov. 2, 1831. 18-tf.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS FOR 1831.

JAMES G. M'KINNEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and opening their first supply of FALL AND WINTER MERCHANDIZE, bought principally at the New-York Auctions, which will enable them, AS USUAL, to sell as good bargains as any other house in the Western country. The assortment is general, and of the NEWEST STYLE.

Consisting in part of the following articles:
Super West of England blue, black, brown, olive, gray, mulberry and drab Cloths;
Medium and low priced Cloths,
Super Cassimeres, assorted colors and qualities,
A large lot of Sattinetts,
White, red, and yellow Flannels,
Rose and point Blankets,
Green and white Mackinaw do.
Scarlet, green and yellow Moreens,
French and English Merinos,
Silk, Valencia and Velvet Vestings,
Bombazine, Bombazett and Circassians,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Do. do. do. Ginghams,
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton Hose,
8 4 and 10 4 damask and Irish Russian Diaper,
70 pieces very superior Colerain Linen,
Elegant plain and figured Silks, some of which are entirely new style,
10 pieces super Italian Lustring,
Thread and bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Long and square white, black & scarlet Merino shawls,
Lace Veils, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Splendid French worked Spencers,
Capes, Pelerines and Chemizettes,
Crape Shawls, different sizes,
Bonfanties, a neat and fashionable article for the neck,
A large and beautiful lot of Bonnet and Belt Ribbons,
Carpetings, Rugs, brass and wire Fenders,
Andirons and Shovels and tongs,
Pier and Mantle Glasses,
Toilet and Swing do.
A large lot of very superior Cutlery,
300 pieces handsome Wall Paper,
Plain and carved Combs,
Muslin Robes and Corsetts,
Ladies' Cravats, Gaiters and Burks,
Braids and Curls,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
China and Silver Head Ornaments,
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
Do. do. Boots,
Gentlemen's Boots and Hats,

A FEW EXCELLENT SHOT GUNS.

ALSO A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Groceries, &c.

☞ Purchasers of goods are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1831. 17-tf

SIGN PAINTING,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

N. B. Bagging Shuttles of a superior quality.

JOHN JONES,
High Street, Lexington.

MUSIC TYPES.

JUST received, at the Price-Current Office, an entirely new fount of Music Type, consisting of Patent or Diamond Notes. The subscriber is

PREPARED TO PRINT MUSIC BOOKS

on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He pledges himself that all work of this description entrusted to him shall be executed in a manner superior to any that has hitherto been done in the western country. Persons disposed to publish collections of Music, may depend upon having their orders promptly executed. JAMES W. PALMER.

Price-Current Office,
Louisville, October, 1831.

Christian Almanac for 1832.

JUST received at SKILLMANS' BOOK STORE, and for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, *The Kentucky Christian Almanac for* 1832. Merchants and others who buy to sell again will be furnished very cheap.

Also, a general assortment of Books for sale as above, very low for Cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1831. 15-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN.

FOR the satisfaction and information of those that have patronized my house heretofore as a house of entertainment, and also that those who may think of calling on me in future may not be disappointed, I take this method of informing the public that I no longer keep in my house, as a beverage, any description of ardent spirits, as I do conscientiously consider the use of them not only unnecessary, but injurious, to the social, civil, and religious interests of the human family, both as it respects their temporal and eternal interests. G. H. BRISCOE.

Mercer County, Ky. Oct. 10, 1831. 15-tf

Calvinistic Magazine.

THE four first volumes of the Calvinistic Magazine, can be had at the Book Store of A. T. SKILLMAN. Price $1 per vol. to those who take all the four volumes. $1 25 to those who take a single volume. Lex. Oct. 12, 1831. 15-tf.

MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE.

Williams & Wilson,

HAVE just received from the Eastward, in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting of

London Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Mulberry, Gray, Drab, &c. Fancy coloured Cassimeres of various descriptions; New style Lyons' cut figured silk velvet vestings; Fancy silk vestings of various descriptions; fashionable, plain; and fancy cravats, gloves, &c., Fancy silk pocket handkerchiefs, suspenders, stocks, shirt collars, &c.

All of which they will sell low for cash. They pledge themselves that their work shall be executed in a manner not inferior to any in the United States. They return their thanks to their friends for their liberal patronage, and earnestly solicit them to call and examine for themselves. All orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to Paris, London, New York, and Philadelphia Fashions just received. Employers wishing to obtain A. F. Saguezs' patent system of cutting, from New York, or report of Fashions, can obtain it of us as we are his Agents.

N. B. To journeymen the highest prices will be given.

Lexington, Sept 20, 1831. 12-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening at his Store in Lexington opposite the Court-house, a very extensive stock of

MERCHANDIZE;

To which he invites the attention of his friends and the public in general. His Goods were selected by himself, from the latest arrivals in *Philadelphia*, and consist of the most desirable style for the present and coming seasons. The goods were purchased on good terms, and he pledges himself to afford *great* inducements to purchasers, as he will not be undersold by any house in Lexington.

Approved country produce and cash taken in exchange for goods. G. CHRISTY.

Lexington September, 7 1831. 10-tf.

A FEMALE SCHOOL

HAS been opened under the superintendance of the subscriber, in the house adjoining the first Presbyterian Church. So much of my Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, as may be necessary, together with Globes and Maps, will be taken into the School. All the useful parts of a complete education will be taught Tuition $35 per year for all the classes except such as are simply taught reading, writing, geography and arithmetic; for those tuition will be $25 Stationary will be an extra charge. Payment to be made quarterly

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington, April 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

FEMALE ACADEMY

OF DANVILLE KENTUCKY.

I WILL re-open my Academy for females, at Danville, on the first Monday in November 1831. The course of instruction will include all the useful branches taught in any similar Institution in the country.

A Library, a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus will be attached to the School for the use of the pupils; and familiar Lectures delivered in connection with recitations on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, also on Botany, Belles Lettres and Mental Philosophy.

Besides the above studies, will be taught in the school, Orthography, Elocution, Grammar, Chirography, Composition (oral and written) Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps; History, sacred and profane, Natural History, Natural Theology, and Evidences of Christianity, Study of the Bible, Moral Philosophy Logic, &c. &c.

The methods of instruction will not merely require the laborious exercise of the memory, but will be calculated to impart quickness, vigour, and a habit of reflection to the minds of the pupils. The discipline of the School shall be strict, yet accompanied with paternal and affectionate gentleness, so as to render the acquisition of knowledge pleasant to all the scholars who possess a thirst for improvement.

All extravagance in dress &c. idle visiting, and associating with young gentlemen, shall be strictly prohibited. Particular, diligent and persevering efforts shall be made for the various intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils; and for fitting them to fill with dignified propriety and usefulness, the important spheres in *real* life, assigned them by their Creator.

JAMES K. BURCH.

Danville, Ky. August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

DR. D. J. AYRES,

HAVING united with DR. J. TODD, *late of Fayette County*, in the practice of

Medicine, &c.

They jointly offer their professional services to the citizens of Danville and the adjacent country. They may be found the place formerly occupied by the late Dr. E. M'DOWELL immediately opposite the Market House.

Danville, August 31st, 1831. 9-tf.

TEMPERANCE TAVERN,

HARRODSBURGH, KY.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS, Superintends a House of entertainment, in Harrodsburgh, at the sign of the American Eagle. He takes this method of informing his friends and the friends of Temperance in general, that he conducts his establishment on the principle of total abstinence from the use of Ardent Spirits, and shall be grateful for a share of their patronage. His house is commodious, and every attention shall be given for the accommodation of his guests.

August, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, direct from Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of

New Goods;

Selected by himself, from the latest eastern arrivals. All of which will be sold as low for

Cash, Linen, Feathers and Wool,

as they can be afforded. His friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods.

THOS. C. DREAR.

N. B.—*White Lead, by the single keg or quantity, for sale*

Lexington, Ky. May 11, 1830. 45-tf.

THE WESTERN LUMINARY

TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable within the year,—or *Two Dollars*, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

☞ Arrearages must be paid before the paper can be discontinued.

☞ Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

☞ All communications must be post paid, except letters from Agents remitting subscriptions.

☞ All Postmasters, who are so obliging as to act as Agents, shall have the paper sent to them without charge.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.